Richmond



Emmirer.

VOLUME XLVII.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1850.

NUMBER 14.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. PUBLISHED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY WILLIAM F. & THOMAS RITCHIE, JR.

EUREKA.

A STONISING to relate, a method has at length been discovered and a brought to perfection, too, by which DAGUERREOTYPES OF PAPER AND ON PLATE GLASS are taken, and any number of copes may be obtained after the irst one is secured. The names of the duties on imports into Toxas, collected by the United States since her annexation.

Mr. Clay hoped the motion would be voted down. He denied that this bill had delayed the public business and prevated the state of parameters "HALBOTYPE," and those copies of parameters pass, are called by the inventors "HALBOTYPE," and the state of parameters pass, are called by the inventors "HALBOTYPE," and the state of parameters pass, are called by the inventors "HALBOTYPE," and the state of parameters pass, are called by the inventor of the admission of the state of the duties on imports into Toxas, collected by the United States since her annexation.

Mr. Clay hoped the motion would be voted down. He denied that this bill had delayed the public business and prevented the admission of the country, North and South, are in favor of the admission of California. He diversed that the committee, the long delay was occasioned. The course of the embarrassment of the called the embarrassment of the public business on paper, at No. 129, Main street, above Governor, at the Baguerrian Gallery of the Missouri compromise, and voted for it in convention, and that the Baguerrian Gallery of the Missouri compromise, and voted for it in convention, and the delices the specimens on paper, at No. 129, Main street, above Governor, at the Baguerrian Gallery of the Missouri compromise, and voted for it in convention, and the delice of the public business in this branch of Congress.

This minority now obstructed progress by renewing motions for amount and the proposition of the Missouri compromise, and south, are in favor of the admission of 20 deg. 30 deg. 3

Jane 4—atf Dover Pits, Gooshland.

A TEACHER WANTED.

WISH to employ for the balance of this and the next year an unmarried gentleman, to take charge of the education of my three cas. It is indispensable that he be well qualified to teach all the indischancies of a thorough English education, and Mathematics, when heel apply who cannot give undoubted testimonials of capacity are; It what they profess, and a private character good, beyond sus-

Alternaturications addressed to me at Union Mills Post Office will be atended to.

REUBEN H. BOSTON.

RETHILS, Fluvanna county, Virginia, June S. 1850. cw6w

RENRY WOOD AND THOMAS F. GOODE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATTEND the Courts of Mecklenburg, Halifax, Charlotte, Lunenburg, of Brunswick,
Action Heary Wood, Clarkesville, or Thomas F. Goode, Boote,
Mecklenburg, Virgima.

May 21—cw2.

Address Henry Wood, variables and May 21 cws?

on Mest coloury Virtuins.

Met Alancie R Y - Virtilla - At a Court of Quarterly Security Annual for the County of Northumberland, at the Court House,
the Philadry of May, 1860.

Since B Burgess and Bouedict G. Burgess, Executors of ReneComplainante:

rder to furthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the Court House of this county. A Copy. Tests, A CLAYERSON, Attorney. J. R. STITM, C. G.

NCHANCERY - VIRGINIA: -At rules held in the Clerk's Or

May Hercken

IN CHANCERY - VIRGINIA: -At a Circuit Superior Count
of Law and Chancery for Louisn County, continued and hald at
the Court House thereof on Saturday, April the 13th, 1850;
William Anderson, Jr.
William Anderson, Jr.

the defendant, Charles P. Mitchell, by counsel, leave the defendant, Charles P. Mitchell, by counsel. leave the a cross bill in this case, and, thereupon, he field the mation of the plaintiff by counsel, the Court after con-it, the answers thereto of the defendant, Charles P he defendant, Philip H. Jones, Administrator of Catha I, deceased, the exhibits and examination of witnesses, g at this time to decide any thing but what follows, in the referred to one of the Commissioners of this in account showing the balance due the plaintiff upon notes referred to in the bill; and an account showing the said defendant, Mitchell, remain in the hands of the es. Administrator of Catharine J. Mitchell, deceased, and Jones, Administrator as aforesaid, render before the

MANCERY -VIRGINIA :-- At a Circuit Superfor Com d Chancers, continued by adjournment, and holden 6
James Chy and City of Williamsburg, at the CouJerry, on Wednesday, the 15th day of May, 1850;
coan, late Sheriff of York county, and Committee at
of Robert J. Deneufville, deceased. Plantiff:

N CHANCERY -VIRGINIA :- At Rules held in the Clerk's

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-IST SESSION, that it was intended to embarrass the action of this body, it THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

A few memorials were presented.

Some discussion took place on the motion to print Mr.

Palmer's report on the commerce of the government. The

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

IN THE DALLY ENQUIRER:—For fitteen times or less, first insection, fitty cents, and every succeeding insertion, twenty-five conie—
the merical fit cents and a balt cents.

Annual abelt cents.

An IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY-For fifteen lines, or less, first insertion were withdrawn we could appoint a Board of Commissioners to draw the boundary line between New Moxico and recognises the independence of the States and the people of Texas, or refer the subject to the Supreme Court. Texas the States.

PORTY DOLLARS ERWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber, in January last, a Negro, named.

CLAIBORNE. He is a bright mulatto, about six feet highmore at Mrs. Rose's, in Middlesex county, and, from what I have learnires at Mrs. Rose's, in Middlesex county, and, from what I have learnit his way to see his mother. I will give the above reward for his deto his way to see his mother. I will give the above reward for his demid trembling limbs, had dragged himself here to-day, in the
hope that the minority would suffer some progress to be
made in the bill. He would answer for the majority, that ters to me, at King William Court House, or if he is secured as any they would take no course that could prevent final action on it in one week. He proceeded to offer the amendment.

RINAWAY—TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

NEGRO MAN, named BARTLETT, hired to us for the present last month. He was purchased from Mr. John R Lancaster, of Bucking land county, and had a write in the alighborhood of Backingland Court House. He was formerly employed as a boatsmoon the river course. Now, the Senator from New York, invokes the did not settle to the course. Now, the Senator from New York, invokes to the course of the policy advocation, and at one time as a blaster on the canal, when by a blast by the set of the executive government in resistance to Texas blood was shed in the contest, by the did the inverse of his right hand blown of. He is about 55 years of age, dark involute color, rather slovenly in appearance, and age with the gail. It is very likely he is on some part of James river, citizer above or below Lynchburg, boating. We will pay the case that we can get him.

BENTON, DUVAL & COTTEELL, June 4—att

A TEACHER WANTED. Mr. Foote expressed his abhorrence of the policy advoca-

and Mr. Benton,
Mr. Clay rejoined to the remarks of Mr. Benton,
Mr. Clay rejoined to the remarks of mr. Benton, Mr. Clay rejoined to the remarks of Mr. Benton.
Mr. Houston spoke in reply to some remarks heretofore made by Mr. Dayton. He said Texas had never threatened to use military force. She had but a single commission, and his authority had been obeyed. But Texas was meaned.

with force, if she asserted her rights. Mr. Benton and Mr. Clay had some controversy in regar-to the allegation of the latter, that Mr. Benton was, last No ember, opposed to the admission of California.

Mr. Benton denied it.

Mr. Clay read the letter from St. Louis, signed John

 Reed, stating that Mr. Benton had expressed these views Mr. Benton hoped the letter would be entered on the journ al. He proceeded to allege that Mr. Clay had delayed the business of the Senate, and was originally in favor of admitting California as a separate measure. But the Senator should not get off by bringing up an offset.

should not get off by bringing up an offset.

Mr. Clay.—I have no thought of getting off.

Mr. Benton—You shall not, if wish to. [Much Laughter.] said
He would hold the Senator as the author of that latter, for he
had produced it. He did not admit the Senator's right thus ous calumny, and I thus brand it-and I brand it and the

Mr. Benton. Oh, you may send it back, but you got it rst. Mr. Webster. I see with pain such offensive remarks. It s the duty of the chair to stop debates on personal matters. He could not sit here quietly and witness such breaches of

The Vice President said he did not perceive the tendency of the remarks of the Senator from Missouri, and was not in the chair when the Senator from Kontucky first spoke. Mr. Hale said that when he was attacked and letters read Senator be to be entitled to exemption from such assaults: a young Senator, he had to endure them.

Mr. Underwood took the floor. He did not feel like speak ng after this scene.

A motion was made to adjourn. It was carried-year 30, nays 23. The Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, proposed to amend by adding a provise, (the same as that originally proposed by

Mr. STANTON of Kentucky,) that it shall be no objection to the admission into the Union of any State which shall hereifter be formed out of the territory lying South of the paralconstitution of said State may authorize or establish African

they were to agree on any great measure, they will lay down their party arms. re responsible for the settlement of the questions at issue, s was charged by the gentleman who had preceded him. Several points of order were raised; and, when they were

Mr. McLANE of Maryland, addressed the committee (as did the gentlemen preceding and succeeding him) under the rule allowing five minutes for the explanation of amendments, nearly all of which were formal. In the course of his remarks, he said that it would be folly to ask him to vote for the Wilmot proviso North of 36 deg. 30 min, if the for the Wilmot proviso North of 36 deg. 30 min, if the South were not given protection on the other side of that line; and he would vote for the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, only on condition of a posi-

we protection to the South.

Mr. BOCOCK said, that the South had lived up to the rinciple of the Missoni Compromise line. They gave to the North three-fold of the territory, and a part of Texas. Then why should not the compromise be re-enacted? It would president, and say they will settle on it. They do this only forever settle the question between the North and the South. passed, it would be simply because the North are resolved that the South shall not have a pittance

Mr. FEATHERSTON argued in favor of altering th undaries of California, so as to conform them to the Mis

amendment to after the boundaries of California, so as to embrace within its limits the country known as Upper California, lying North of 36 deg. 30 min. He wanted to make broader and stronger the foundation on which we stand.

Mr. MEADE replied to the remarks of Mr. CARTER, made resterday, and denied that the Territories were held in trust or the people residing in them.

Mr. HUBBARD remarked that the friends of the North in

his section said they believed that the North would make a fair division. Those who opposed the North said that the North were selfish, and would take all. Now was the day to North ware sensit, and would take all. Now was into all to determine which is be believed; and he wanted to see whether the Southern States are to be regarded as degraded provinces. If a foreign war should occur, do you expect that the South will contribute men and money if you exclude her!

Mr. MARSHALL noticed that the discussion was only confined to gentlemen of the slaveholding States. He sup-posed that this was because there were no objectors to the mendment by gentlemen from the free States. [A voice: 'You will see when we come to vote.'] He hoped that gentlemer rom the slave States would not debate, while those from the

other section sit silent and ready to vote.

The amendment was again read as follows: "Provided, however, That it shall be no objection to the admission into the Union of any State which shall hereafter be formed out of the territory lying South of the parallel of latitude of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, that the consti tution of said State may authorize or establish African sla

Mr. DUER rose and claimed the floor.
The CHAIRMAN informed him that it was too late, as ne committee was now dividing The question having been taken the amendment was dis

ritory of the United States to the ultimate extent of its every thing which goes to humbug and embarrass the ritory of the United States to the ultimate extent of its Western limits, and, as such was enacted mainly by the Western limits, and, as such was enacted mainly by the Votes of representatives of the non-slaveholding States."— beated, he would vote against every amendment which will he said that if this line had not been assented to the Union would have been shattered into fragments, and that its revenue the effect of embarrassing it.

When gentlemen of the South say that

would have been shattered into fragments, and that its reversed to the act of Assembly and the rules of this presering by statisfactory evidence, that he is not an instrument would restore harmony now.

Mr. BROWN of Mississippi, said that he had long since made up his mind that so far as action was concerned, he would not vote for a measure which would not give ample and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Clerk's Office of the said set Menday in September next, and answerine bill of a doubt, the proceedings here had satisfied the rules to be held in the Clerk's Office of the said of that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in a doubt, the proceedings here had satisfied the rules to the State Court House.

A Copy Teste, P. ROBERTS, Clerk.

COMMISSIONER WATSON'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, MAY 20, 1850.

W. CLAIBORNE, Executor of William D. Claising the content of the Court form the Union, they came in as a content of the Constitution, the proceedings here had satisfied the attention of the gentleman from Kenty and posted at the front door of the State Court House.

COMMISSIONER WATSON'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, MAY 20, 1850.

W. CLAIBORNE, Executor of William D. Claising the content of the content of the content of the manned ment and that they had voted for it. When the States came into the Union, they came in as a cloim was concerned, he are cloim that he had long since of the constitution of

is untrue. I will not allow him to make such an imputaintroduced it for the purpose of showing us off. What does

TERMS:

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A few memorials were presented.

Some discussion took place on the motion to print Mr. Palmer's report on the commerce of the government. The subject was passed over.

The compromise bill was taken up—the motion of Mr. The compromise bill was taken up—the motion of Mr. Turney pending to strike out all that relates to Texas.

Mr. Webster spoke briefly against the motion; urging the vertices. The postage of a single letter is scarcely of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of postars: it is the accumulation of postars and New Mexico.

Mr. SENATE.

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Mr. Seward said Texas had not a shadow of title to any part of New Mexico. If we gave fifteen millions to buy

Texas, or refer the subject to the Supreme Court. Texas on the States.

Texas, or refer the subject to the Supreme Court. Texas on the States of the United States, or refer the subject to the Supreme Court. Texas on the States of the United States, or refer the subject to the Supreme Court. Texas on the States of the United States, or refer the subject to the Supreme Court. Texas of the States of the United States of the United States, or refer the subject to the Supreme Court. Texas of the States of the United States of the Uni

and that with it the people ask for admission into the

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi. The votes of the peole south of 36 deg. 30 min., in the convention, were given or that boundary. Will the gentleman deny that ? Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, said that to cut Calornia in two would be an end of admission.

Mr. VENABLE remarked that California submitted the

through 36 sleg. 30 min., we will after the Constitution.

Mr. VENABLE. When Wisconsin applied for admission, the gentleman and others voted to after her boundary line. The restion that it cannot be done was never raised except whe was to reach the South. California has all the mineral wealth, and most of the other valuable portion of the territory; and yet it is to be monopolized by the North. The Missouri compromise was intended to apply to all future acquisitions. The gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Baker,) asked yesterday, in reply to a remark of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Stanton,) where we were to go. He would tell the gentlenan, they would not go to where he came from, (Great Bri-ain.) They would stay in their own territory. They were native Americans. They would go to their homes and fire-sides, and protect their rights even unto death. This was not a threat. It was no threat to tell gentlemen what the South intended to do. If you propose to take from us our

critory, we will stand by our arms.

Mr. BAKER said that the gentleman had made a personal allusion to him. If it was his fortune or mistortune to have been born in another country, and if his slightest experience had enabled him to determine any thing, it is that this is a break it up. If gentlemen say that they do not threaten, he said they did. Their language meant nothing else. Miserable personalities were unworthy of the piace and the occa-He did not esteem it a disgrace to have been born in a discarded the prejudices entertained by the gentiemen from North Carolina. If the gentleman thinks it so great a diseign heart or a foreign wish, and he was sure that he had not attempted to dissolve a people whom God had designed to dwell together in unity. He did not regard the threats as serious. The constituents of gentlemen are not in earnest if they are; and they do not represent the facts as they of our. The Missouri line, as adopted in 1820, did not refer to Heritory not then belonging to the United States; nor to the Mexican territory, and to all other territory acquired by our

(if it was honestly and sincerely tendered to the South by those who voted agains: the proposition) that the vote was given merely because they did not choose to record their votes for "a mere abstraction." But he would ask these genwilling to vote for an abstraction? The records of this House for the last five years show that on every non-slavery proposition introduced by the ultras of the North-mere de claratory opinions, too they were found voting on them, knowing that no legislative action would grow out of them. A few of the Northern Democrats had not voted on the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky. He desired to hear from the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Asu-

the territory, with the institution of slavery engrafted on her constitution, they will vote for its admission, then he night be inclined to believe the declaration of the few who might be inclined to believe the decisiation of the rew who did not vote at all. Let the gentlemen who gave the cighty-niae votes this morning come forward, some of whom have declared that if slavery should be recognized in the constitution of a State, this would not prevent them from voting for her admission. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Carta) said that he did not vote for the amendment, because he would not force this institution upon States hereafter apply ing for admission. There was no such admission in the amendment. There was nothing obligatory in it. The motives of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. STANTON) were legitimate, as it was desirable to obtain a knowledge of the intentions of the North as to future action. The South want to know whether any State hereafter to be formed with a recognition of slavery is to be admitted. He repeated,

the motives of the gentleman from Kentucky were perfectly right.
Mr. TOOMBS called the attention of the committee and the country to an important point. We did not hear more than one word in ten, but he was understood to say that Northern gentlemen profess to maintain the policy of the fraudulently and ignominiously. And when a proposition is proposed that may give justice to the South, they turn round and reject it. The gentleman from Boston (Mr. Winthrop) voted against the amendment.

Mr. DUER remarked, that when first it was charged that

he North had voted to exclude slave States which may hereafter be formed, he intended to repudiate any such construction of the vote. He utterly denied it now. this principle. He voted against the amendment because ac and others who desire to admit California, wish to admit aer independently of any other measure. In dismembering

the plan of the President.

If the South vote for the President's plan, the question an be settled on that principle. But the South ask the North, as a preliminary step, to establish slavery in the Ter-itories. This is what was asked by the Missouri compromise. The South, and not the North, repudiate the ple of the President's plan, and are not willing to give cople the right to establish slavery as they please. He was villing to leave this question to the people of the Territories Did the gentleman say that those who voted against the

Mr. DUER. That vote can be construed in this way hat the friends of California do not choose to embarrass th Mr. WINTHROP said that one reason why he had not

of any member to call upon him in delate. There was nothing in the peculiar relations existing between the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Toomas, and himself which authorised the gentleman to select him out, and indulga inspeculations as to his intentions and motives. If the gentleman to select him out, and indulga inspeculations as to his intentions and motives. The question having been taken the amendment was disagreed to—ayes 78, noes 89.

Mr. SEDDON offered an amendment, by adding that, "at the time of the adoption of the Missouri compromise; it was intended and understood as a partition for the future between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States of the tertion of the limited States to the ultimate extent of its

PHILIP W. CLAIBORNE, Execute of William D. Claiborne, Execute of William D. Claiborne, decreased, and other seasons, which will be raised that the amendment referred to was and william D. Claiborne, decreased, who was executed. William D. Claiborne, decreased, and other seasons, which will be represented to the construction of the superior of the construction of the construction of the superior of the construction of the c

votes were cast against it. If the facts show any thing, they show this: The people south of that line were more united in its favor. Of the thirteen hundred votes against the constitution, nearly all were cast by persons living north

Mr. HARRIS of Illineis, said that as to the reputation of his colleague, (Mr. Baker.) it was written on the pages of the history of the country, and it will stand while the men who includes in petty things of this kind (alluding to the charge that Mr. BARKER was born in a foreign land) are for gotten forever. He has not only shown his devotion to the Union on the battle-field, but his devotion to the Union in this Hall. Opposing him as he (Mr. H.) had heretofore done in political strife, his feeling would revolt should be refuse to say here, that his colleague's conduct entitled him to the ap-plause of all who knew him. Threats had come from the South. Early in the session the voice of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Toomss) was heard, thendering forth that until the questions be settled let discord reign. If such language meant any thing, it meant threats; and they have done more to drive members from the position which they would might have formed. He was ready to vote for any proposition which will settle the question, and not involve a sectional declaration. He believed that when the question shall have been settled, it will be received with a universal burst of joy. Be it the admission of California and territorial govern-

ments; be it the compromise bill of the Senate, it will be Mr. TOOMBS asked a question of Mr. Duen. He understood that the President's plan was to admit California, and then do nothing. He desired to know what was the plan of

Mr. DUER replied. It was to authorize the people of the Territories to form State constitutions, when their population is sufficient for that perpose, the constitutions to be republi-

to let New Mexico come in, he would not obtain a test vote even. It would be met with a shout of derision. Mr. DUER asked a question, but we did not hear what it

Mr. TOOMBS replied that a State government for that population most worthless, never entered his mind. As to his remark in the earlier part of the session, (that until the question is settled let discord reign, or some similar expres-sion,) he had not spoken for his constituents, but for him-He should like to see how those who will vote for the President's plan will vote for authorizing New Mexico and Utah to form State governments. He owed no allegiance to any man, or party, which prevents him from doing justic it answers the purposes for which it was formed, and no longer. Gentlemen do not know how liberty may be maintained, and how it ought to be maintained.

Mr. BAKER again addressed the committee. He could not see what his birth-place or ancestry, from the days of Adam, could possibly have to do with California; and he Mr. VENABLE remarked that California submitted the question of boundary to Congress, and yet the gentleman said it we cut it off there is an end to admission. The reason for the objection to this is, to make California free roll under all circumstances.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Pannsylvania. If we run the line Mr. THOMPSON, of Pannsylvania. If we run the line in tecling, purpose and intention, devoted to the giery of this Ludon, its institutions, remain and freedom—the man this Union, its institutions, renown and freedom—the man who dares to impugn says, from beginning to end, that which is untrue. He had bared his bosom on the frontier; his constituents believed that he was devoted to their interests And he would remark, if the time should come when mad-ness rules the hour, and discord reigns, he should again advance to the maintenance of the Constitution of his country, to the last extremity, against England, Mexico, the South, against any portion of the Union, every where, heart and hand, until hie should be his no longer.

Mr. VENABLE wanted to put himself right. If the gentieman from Illinois supposed that he meant to impute any thing dishonorable because he was born in England, he was

Mr. BAKER did not think that the gentleman intended to took place vesterday between the gentleman from Tennes-see (Mr. Stanton) and the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. BAKER.) When the former appealed for simple justice for the South, and warned the country of the consequences, the latter asked, with a succe, where he would go. A man of peace by profession and practice, his he could not endure in justice to those who sent him here. He was aware that

He (Mr. V.) said that the South would not go where the the general and the same an American by choice and adop-tion. He (M_1, V_2) was born an American of American an-

Mr. McCLERNAND, believing that it belonged to the secople of the sovereign States, denied to Congress any pow-tic to dictate to any State the character of their institutions: a my proposition leaving the inclusion or exclusion The computtee then rose, and

Mr. Yulce moved that when the Senate adjourn it adesire to sit out the question on the adjustment bill this

without amendments.

The motion was rejected.

The adjustment hill was taken up, and Mr. Clemens mendment to ill the blank with a million was rejected—

elating to Texas was continued by Mr. Butler, Mr. Rusk, Mr. Hale, Mr. Foote and others. Mr. Hale took exception to the offer of money to Texas. t was a corrupting offer, and would corrupt legislation. He would rather Taxas would keep the whole of the territory

esign of corruption in this case. He expressed a hope that ach suggestion would not be indulged in here, without

y. Mr. Jofferson had denounced the assumption of the tate debts as an act of corruption. No offer had been rade to him, because he was one of the prescribed here, and and no influence. But he did not mean to impute to any member of Congress a corrupt influence. He said, however, that we were all sorn since the fall of Adam, and were subject to like influences. All he meant to do was to point out a pit-fall, into which, according to Mr. Jefferson, our prede-

f the proposition to Texas.

Mr. Dayten followed in reply.

Mr. Webster and Mr. Davis made some remarks.

The motion of Mr. Turney, to strike to Texas, was rejected, as follows:

Yess—Messis Baldwin, Beston, Butler, Chase, Clarks, arwin, Davis of Mass., Davis of Miss., Dayton, Dodge of Wis., Greene, Hale, Handin, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Section 1988. ward, Smith, Soule, Sprinance, Uphain, Wales, Yulee -24. Nays-Messrs, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bright Cass, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Jones, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Shields, Sturgeon, Underwood, Walker, Webter, Whitcomb-27.
The Senate adjourned.

The House, by a vote of s6 to 101, refused to go into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

The House also refused, \$1 to 122, to go into committee. f the whole on the California question.
The committee were called for reports. The most impor-

Mr. McClernand moved that the bill be now considered.

China, of 1844, the United States were authorized to extend their laws over China, with the limitation of their operation

Portuguese Government objects to them on the ground that Macao is no part of the Chinese dominions; but belongs to her, and has belonged for 300 years. Portugal objects to this language, and refused to receive an American Consul at Macao. The passage of this bill was to correct the mis-Take of including Macao as a part of the Chinese Empire.
The bill was then read a third time and passed.

the state of the Union.

Mr Boyd reported a bill authorizing the legislative assem

dies of Minnesots and Oregon to prolong their next annual ession to 90 days; which bill was finally passed. Mr. Hamilton of Md., reported several private bills from

Bayly, and rejoined.
Two amondments were offered and rejected, when the wise and ample pages." committee rose and reported the bill, and it was passed. Ad-

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 15.
SENATE.
A communication was received from the War Department respecting certain improvements on Mobile bay. Ordered to be printed. Several resolutions of inquiry were submitted,

The joint resolution to refund the several States advances for volunteers, and which have not heretofore been provided for was taken up and passed.

day following at 12 o'clock, and then addopted: yeas 35,

the citizens of the States. It strikes out the restriction o appeals to cases where the value of property involved Mr. Webster opposed the amendment,

Mr. Clay favored it. Several others took part in the debate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Daniel moved that the House go into Committee

he Whole and take up the private calendar. The vote was taken by yeas and navs; and determined in the negative—yeas 80, nays 108.

The House then went Committee of the Whole on the

tate of the Union.

Mr. McLane of Maryland, moved that the California bil e laid aside to take up the Cumberland road bill. The Union, the only Washington paper received yesterday gives no definite action in either House on Saturday. Nothing important was done, we presume

RICHMOND ENQUIRER. MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1850.

Myndert Van Schaick, Robert Kelly, Solomon, Townsend, Andrew H.
Mickle and Francis W. Edmonds, 1. The New York Evening Post (Barnburner) thus speaks of the complimentary dinner to be given to the honest and fear less Senator from New York, Daniel S. Dickinson, by th Democracy of New York city to-day. Mr. Dickinson, true to the Constitution and to its compromises, so essential to the seace, prosperity and union of the confederacy, has voted for he amendments to the Adjustment bill which were brought forward by the South, and for this course, which is an unpar donable sin in the eyes of the Barnburners, he is fiercely beset by their organs. The Post takes the lead, expresses its affect ed surprise that one hundred men could be found in the State that if the object had been to "hang" him, it would have rerelyed "ten-fold more signatures in half the time." It blusers and boils over, and fulminates its bull against the gen tive bearing and character of Mr. Dickinson, who is de Dickinson on Wednesday week on the compromise "should

ract from the Post, seems to regard the cavils of that paper resses his cordia desire to do honor to "the talents, atten entitle him to "the confidence and regard of the Democratic party." Mr. Van Schnick is a distinguished Democrat, for vards the sentiments of the Barnburning party. The de elopement of his views, at the present time, is, consequent ly, a matter of some interest. We have no room for his le ter entire, but he alleges that the interference of the Aboli

ed his claims," and that "The slave owners are as good and merciful as other me and some of them can afford to lose the value of their slaves and if the people of the South are permitted to remain un polested by fanatics and incendiaries, they may the soot ind a way to escape from the burthen which oppresses a crimusts many portions of their soil. And whether they do or not, we have no right to interfere with their domestic polity, or to put their peace and safety in jeopardy by agitating the subject of emancipation with herce and virulent denunciations. Already some of these States have been compelled. considerations of self-defence against the introduction ion, to enact laws for the detention of persons of color hough freemen, who may arrive by land or into their port though freemen, who may arrive by many or mor hap per by sea. To this strong measure of self-preservation, no even the powerful government of Great Britain has deeme-it politic to make an exception. And who shall dare to limi the measures of precaution and resistance to which commu nities of men may resort, for the security and protection of their wives, children, and firesides? I trust that the day i or distant when the ancient landmarks of the great Dem cratic family shall be subverted, and its power be annihilated, by the introduction of any new test questions, which ave no relation to the established and uncontroverted prin

The writer then goes on to say that one of the distinguish

"The strict construction of the Constitution in reference or every grant of power to the General Government, an sarticularly as to those grants which affected the rights on States. This principle constituted the bond of harmon otween the Southern and Northern portions of the dem cratic party. Its acknowledgment preserved the similitude and unity between our leaders, and the steady movement of the machine of government, enabling the Democratic party maintain the ascendancy, and to place its statesmen at

een runtured. In its stead we are threatened with a div seen of parties, separated not by principles alone, but by geographical lines exclusively. This division will take: more or less permanent, according as the subjects

ndvantage by the postponement of a final arrangement to the decision of future events.
"But if Congress shall, at its present session, make a final disposition of the most exciting subjects before them, by admitting California as she is now constituted, by drawing the

of a very respectable minority.
"It would be difficult to turn back the tide of our prospity for sixty years, and to prove from the prostration of our material and moral interests that any injury had been inflicneaterial and moral interests that any high same ted on the country in consequence of the choice of members of Congress and Executive Departments of the General Government, without reference to the topic of Free Soil. There are more manufactures, houses and stores in the maritime and manufacturing parts of New York and England, which are and manufacturing parts of New 7 of kand pagamo, activate built out of the profils derived from the productions of slare labor, cotton particularly, than from any other separate branch of trade. No accurate observer will undertake to deny these truths, and it is therefore evident that Free Soil and Slavery are not questions in the decision of which the vital interests, prosperity and happiness of the country are concerned. But they effect the imagination like a hill in the distance, rests, prosperity and happiness of the country are concerned.
But they effect the imagination like a hill in the distance, which, as you approach it, sinks to a level plain. Our divines in this quarter of the country differ between themselves as to the moral and religious aspects of slavery. Of course, I do not touch that point; but the South has heads as sound, and casulate as profound as any of our own, and the subject may wisely. The men of the Revolution are entombed. We have a wide range to choose from. Let us use it wisely. The men of the Revolution are entombed.

"It is a glorious truth, indeed, for the struggling people of every country, that the Laws of God are above all the Constitutions or Laws of man; but so also is the most universal of those laws, the right and duty of self-preservation, which the Almighty has implanted in every human breast, and even in the meanest of his creatures.

"And who is to be the judge of the application of the Divine Law, when it is desired to alter or amend the Constitution! I snot the form prescribed in the Constitution? Can every man be permitted in a Christian community.

Can every man be permitted, in a Christian community, under a government of equal laws, in which all contracts, rend the Constitute himself a judge or court of the last resort, and rend the Constitution in pieces by his abstract decisions? Or have Courts the power to compel the Constitution to speak necofding to their interpretation of what the Divine Law requires? Or are we all, the good citizens of the United requires? Or are we all, the good citizens of the United requires? On the United the control of the United requires? Or are we all, the good citizens of the United requires? Or are we all, the good citizens of the United requires? Or are we all, the good citizens of the United Republic Republi Also, a bill making appropriations for the incoording to their interpretation of what the Divine Law condingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for the fulfilment of the treaty stipulations with the Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851. These bills states, and every one of us, to abide by the compact which for the steamship Philadelphia, hence for Chagres, Lat.

On motion, the bill was taken up.

Mr. Bayly availed himself of this opportunity to explain the Union and the peace of the States; and that its normal test were to be regarded with teverence, and its provisions and reported explain. compacts construed according to their plain intentions, I-

> We have made the above quotation to furnish evidence from a reliable source of the salutary influence at the North who h must follow the adoption of the Adjustment bill-viz, the their aliment will fail and they will die out by starvation. This is but another proof of a leaven of conservatism which

sustained by an early adjustment of the fearful question at pets to be changed, was taken up.

On the suggestion of Mr. Berrien it was changed so as to provide for the adjournment from Thursday next to the Mon.

Washington, will spread and leaven the whole lump. Even in free-soil-ridden Buffalo, we were glad to meet with a small in free-soil-ridden Buffalo. Spartan band of friends of the Constitution and the Union battling manfully against the wave of fanaticism around The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bulkerported by the select committee of thirteen, to admit California as a State in the Union; to establish territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico; and making proposals to
Texas for the establishment of her Western and Northern

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bulkers, the second distribution of freed Dorsheimer (a house we recommend to Southern travellers,) we
were most kindly treated by two intelligent, agreeable and
genuine "Old Hunkers," the sworn enemies of free-soilism genuine "Old Hunkers," the sworn enemies of free-sorlism and ardent champions of the Senate Bill-we refer to Mr tended to put the people in the territories on the same foot-ing with respect to the United States Supreme Court, as signed his office, rather than give the Regency the gratineaion of cutting off his head; and Mr. Scaver, the spirited Editor of the Buffalo Ceurier which "speaks out in meeting against the machinations of the fanatics. From them w learned that a better spirit was animating the people, especi

> At the same place we had the pleasure of meeting wit two leading Pennsylvania Democrats, Mr. McGraw the Prosident, and Mr. Guthrie, a member, of the late. Convention in their State, which had just closed its labors. What was their action, may be judged from the resolutions of the Convention, unanimously adopted. We quote a few of them. The following is one of the Baltimore resolutions on which we fought the last Presidential campaign and which the

> Pennsylvania Democracy now reaffirm: That Congress has no power under the Constitution to nterfere with or control the domestic institutions of the se-ceral States, and that such States are the kole and proper udges of everything apportaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfer with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation ther 50, are calculated to lead to the alarming and dangerons consequences; and that all such efforts have an inextrable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and en danger the stability and permanency of the Union, as ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political

"We shall cordially rejoice at, and approve of, such com-

romise of the existing controversy as will seems the con-titutional rights of every portion of the Union, and put to rest the spirit of discord now so fearfully destroying the traternal regard of the country, and with this view, we approve of the admission of California as a State, with her presen constitution and boundaries; and we believe it to be the du-ty of Congress at the same time, to provide governments without delay, for the new territories of Utah and New Mexico, on the principles of non-intervention, thus disof New York who would approve his course, and intimates sing forever, in a just and equitable manner, of the embar that if the object had been to "hone" him, it would have re-

That the present revenue laws of the general government principles upon which they are based as unwise and impoltined to rise above and live down the calumnies which have the any alteration that time and circumstances may require them been been during him. The same fanatical print rises in its in their details, we are willing to submit to the patriotism and wisdom of the democratic party of the Union

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION

Gholson of Virginia. The amendments voted down were a we presume, in reference to the Senate bill. It is to be recret ted that more conciliation had not been exhibited, so as to se

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA-PROBABLE WAR WITH SPAIN

The N. Y. Courier has private despatches from Washington which represent our relations with Cuba as being less satisfactory than has hitherto been reported. The despatches received by our Consul at Havana by the Isabel, state that the bly be executed by the Spanish authorities, unless the United States Government immediately and peremptorily interwith less severity. This was the impression not only of the

of the Isabel; therefore it is not known what his views are, o fer the Contoy prisoners; and that Mr. Clayton has instructed him to make an unqualified demand for them, and in the Mr. Bulwer, it is said, has given assurances that England will not interfere, considering the course of the United

djourned on the 12th, having adopted the new constitution

THE REFORM CONVENTION. Some of the opponents of the reforms—real I mean—are fluttering themselves with the idea that if those reforms are made by the new Constitution, it can be defeated by a majority of those now entitled to rote. A more fallacious idea tation will not be submitted to those entitled to vote under the present Constitution for their ratification or rejection, but to all those entitled to vote under it. At the first view mitting California as she is now constituted, by drawing the line of Texas, and by authorizing the organization of the subject this has seemed unreasonable to many; but a Certifories, with civil governments suited to their condition, contains of its former associates; and the Whig party will soon be compelled to content itself with its former distinction, of a very respectable minority. he State in slatu quo, forever, no matter how the circum stances of the commonwealth changed. We should have the institutions of the Medes and Persians upon us with a vengeance. We might then quietly sit down, look at the

lered the whole question, and must bereafter stand on an equal footing with those new voters who will assuredly be admitted. In Convention, the people of Virginia will stand owards each other as if they were in a State of unorgani zed society. Constructively, the members will be like the primeval races were—without laws or institutions of any sort, and all equal. The people are unrestricted in their choice, whether by locality, age, station, anti-duciling or any

from California.

The Empire City, Capt. Wilson, arrived this morning from Chagres, via Kingston, Jam. Our dates from Chagres are to the 5th inst., and from Kingston to the 10th. From

to the 5th inst., and from Kingston to the 10th. From neither point however, is there any news of interest.

When the Empire City left Chagres no vested had arrived at Panama from San Francisco, bringing news later than that brought by the steamer Panama.

The steamers Sarah Sands and Isthmus, were daily expected. There had been no further outbreak a Panama, and peace and quietness were completely restored. The brig Nathan Hall from New York for Chagres, run on the reef off the Cairos Island, the vessel was a total has but all on bear of the control of th

The American brig Imperial Beaman, of Norfolk, from Sa vannah La Mar (Jam) for this port with a cargo of Ruo awhen it becomes expedient in debate to pervert the setowhen it becomes expedient in debate to pervert the settled duty of a court, or of individuals, always to adhere to
plain and practical constructions of the Constitution, and
when the authority of heaven seems to be quoted, to vindicate
the violation of a solemn contract, it is time for fair-mintled and prudent citizens to pause, and reflect on the course
ded and prudent citizens to pause, and reflect on the course

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 11.

aken part in the five minutes discussion was, that he did not wish to delay this bill until the Senate shall have acted on

Mr. Yulse said the bill could not be passed so soon, nor

claimed by her, than that corrupt influences should be brought to bear on Texas and on Congress.

Mr. McClernand, who reported a bill amendatory of the et to carry into effect certain provisions between the Uni-d States and China and the Ottoman Porte, approved Aug.

their laws over China, with the infinition of the chizens of the United States, and to punish all such offenders against these laws. In pursuance of this, an act was passed in 1848, authorising the Consuls to punish all critizens of the United States committing offences in China, "including Macao."

The words including Macao are exceptionable, and the

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Buel, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the ascertainment and satisfaction of the claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to the 31st July, 1861. The bill was

the committee on invalid pensions.

Mr. Bayly, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations out of the revenue of the Post Office Department for its service for the fiscal year

be safely left to the decision of the pious and religious people of the States in which the evil exists.

"A great and eternal truth has been advanced in your homonable body, I perceive, and converted to the uses of a common law maxim:—That the Laws of God are above all Constitutions; and this, as I understand the position, was designed to justify certain votes or constructions in regard to the Constitution, when it was supposed that that instrument conflicted with the Divine Law.

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which justice and patriotism require them to pursue.

"I always supposed that we were bound by the obligations of our ancestors, from whom we inherited our property and rights and liberties, and that the Constitution was a sacred of property,—all efforts to stop It proved freidess.